

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

In re:

Diocese of Duluth,

Debtor.

BKY 15-50792

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Diocese of Duluth,

ADV 16-5012

Plaintiff,

v.

Liberty Mutual Group, a Massachusetts corporation; Catholic Mutual Relief Society of America, a Nebraska corporation; Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, a California corporation; Church Mutual Insurance Company, a Wisconsin corporation and The Continental Insurance Company, an Illinois corporation,

Defendants.

The Continental Insurance Company,  
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company,  
Liberty Mutual Group, Inc.,

Counter-Claimants,

v.

Diocese of Duluth,

Counter-Defendant.

The Continental Insurance Company,

Cross-Claimant,

**ORDER GRANTING**  
**PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR**  
**PARTIAL SUMMARY**  
**JUDGMENT ON**  
**PROFESSIONAL SERVICE**  
**EXCLUSION**

v.

Catholic Mutual Relief Society of  
America,

Church Mutual Insurance Company,  
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company,  
Liberty Mutual Group, Inc.,

Cross-Defendants.

At Duluth, Minnesota, March 2, 2017.

This adversary proceeding came on for a hearing on the plaintiff's motion for partial summary judgment regarding the professional services exclusion in the Agricultural Insurance policies. James R. Murray, Jared Zolla and Phillip Kunkel appeared for the plaintiff and Nancy Adams and Kristi Brownson appeared for defendant, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company<sup>1</sup>. The court has jurisdiction over this proceeding under 28 U.S.C. §§157 and 1334, and Local Rule 1070-1. For the reasons stated below, the motion is granted.

### **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

The Diocese filed a petition under chapter 11 on December 7, 2015. It filed this adversary proceeding on June 24, 2016 against Liberty Mutual and four other insurance companies seeking declaratory relief. This motion was filed by the Diocese on December 19, 2016 for partial summary judgment determining that the professional exclusion provision of the Exclusion of Medical Payments For Students Endorsement in the 1967 to 1970 and the 1970 to 1973 Agricultural Insurance company policies does not apply to the Diocese's claims for coverage.

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<sup>1</sup> Incorrectly referred to as Liberty Mutual Group in the complaint.

The Diocese filed the chapter 11 petition because of the liabilities arising from negligence claims asserted by victims of sexual abuse by priests within the Diocese. The Diocese requested Liberty Mutual to cover its liability associated with these negligence claims. Liberty Mutual denied coverage for a number of reasons. Among them is its argument that the professional services exclusion contained in the Exclusion of Medical Payments for Students Endorsement applies.

Liberty Mutual first argues that I should not decide the issues of this exclusion until it has first been decided that there is coverage at all. However, one of purposes served by Rule 56 is the narrowing of issues, a purpose which will be served here. Without deciding, I assume for purpose of this motion that the policies would, but for the exclusion, provide coverage.

The policies at issue contains the following language.

**ENDORSEMENT:**

This endorsement modifies such insurance as is afforded by the provisions of the policy relating to the following:  
**COMPREHENSIVE GENERAL LIABILITY INSURANCE.**

**EXCLUSION OF MEDICAL PAYMENTS FOR STUDENTS  
ENDORSEMENT**

In consideration of the premium at which this policy is written:

It is understood and agreed that coverage provided by the “Medical Payments Coverage Part” shall not apply to or for pupils of the insured while such pupils are in or upon the school premises:

It is further understood and agreed that the coverage afforded by this policy as respects the insured’s school includes (A) the use of bicycles on school business, and (B) the transportation hazard on other vehicles, including watercraft, not owned or hired by or for the insured, any member of the teaching, supervising or administrative staff, officer or employee of the insured:

It is further understood and agreed that no coverage is afforded by this policy for claims due to the rendering of any professional service or omission thereof.

The Diocese argues that the professional services exclusion appears at the last sentence of the endorsement page and applies only to claims made under the policies' Premises Medical Payments Insurance Coverage. It argues that it does not apply to its claims because it is seeking coverage under the policies' Bodily Injury Liability Coverage. The Diocese also argues in the alternative that, even if the professional service exclusion applies to bodily injury liability coverage, the claims for sexual abuse are not due to the rendering of the a professional service or omission thereof and the exclusion would still not apply. In support of its motion, the Diocese submitted copies of the Agricultural Insurance company policies for February 1, 1964 to February 1, 1967, the February 1, 1967 to February 1, 1970, and the February 1, 1970 to February 1, 1973 policy periods. The Diocese states that Liberty Mutual is not asserting that the professional services exclusion exists in its 1964 to 1967 policy but to the extent Liberty Mutual does, the exclusion would not apply to its claims for the same reasons.

Liberty Mutual argues that because the victims' alleged abuse is due to the very nature of the professional services embedded in the church, the policies' professional services exclusion bars coverage for the claims.

In support of its opposition to the Diocese's motion, Liberty Mutual submitted affidavits of attorney Nancy Adams attaching; (1) copies of policy documents issued by Agricultural insurance company for policy periods of February 1, 1964 to February 1, 1967, February 1, 1967 to February 1, 1970, and February 1, 1970 to February 1, 1973; (2) copies of the summons and complaints in four lawsuits filed in 2013 and 2015 against the Diocese by the underlying plaintiffs named Doe 5, 28, 68 and 70 for alleged bodily injury that occurred between 1964 and

1973; (3) copies of four letters issued in 2014 and 2015 by Liberty Mutual to the Diocese concerning the four lawsuits and agreeing to defend the Diocese in those suits including analysis of coverage and reservation of rights; (4) a copy of excerpt of the trial transcript in the *Weis v. Diocese of Duluth* action on October 21 and 22, 2015; and (5) a copy of unpublished decision of *C.W. Birch Run, LLC v. Jo-Ann Stores, Inc.*

## DISCUSSION

Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 7056, incorporating Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, applies when a party moves for partial summary judgment in an adversary proceeding. Rule 56(a) states that the “court shall grant summary judgment if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322-326 (1986); *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby*, 477 U.S. 242, 255 (1986). “If, assuming all reasonable inferences favorable to the non-moving party, there is no genuine issue as to any material fact, the moving party is entitled to summary judgment as a matter of law.” *Tudor Oaks Limited P’ship v. Cochrane*, 124 F.3d 978, 981 (8th Cir. 1987), cert. denied, 522 U.S. 1112 (1998).

Inquiries into materiality and genuineness must be done to determine the sufficiency of the evidence. *Liberty Lobby*, 477 U.S. at 247. As for materiality, the substantive law identifies which facts are material. *Id.* Only disputes over facts that might affect the outcome of the suit will properly defend against entry of summary judgment. *Id.* In other words, factual disputes that are irrelevant or unnecessary are not included. *Id.* A fact is a genuine issue if it is such that a reasonable fact finder could find for the nonmoving party. *Id.* (quoting *First Nat’l Bank of Arizona v. Cities Services Co.*, 391 U.S. 253, 288-289 (1968)).

The issue presented in this motion is whether the professional service exclusion in Liberty Mutual's policies excludes coverage for the Diocese's underlying claims by the sexual abuse claimants. State law applies when interpreting the provisions of an insurance policy. *Shelter Ins. Companies v. Hildreth*, 255 F.3d 921, 925 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001) (citing *Bates v. Security Benefits Life Ins. Co.*, 146 F.3d 600, 603 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998)). Interpretation of an insurance policy is a question of law. *Houg v. State Farm Fire and Cas. Co.*, 509 N.W.2d 590,592 (Minn. App. 1993) (citing *Iowa Kemper Ins. Co. v. Stone*, 269 N.W.2d 885, 887 (Minn. 1978)). This issue is ripe for a summary judgment decision. *Safeco Ins. Co. v. Skar*, No. 10-CV-4789, 2011 U.S. Dist. Lexis 82548 (D. Minn. Jul. 17, 2001) (citing *Meadowbrook, Inc. v. Tower Ins. Co.*, 559 N.W.2d 411, 415 (Minn. 1997)).

"General principles of contract interpretation apply to insurance policies." *Carlson v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 749 N.W.2d 41, 45 (Minn. 2008) (citing *Lobeck v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 582 N.W.2d 246, 249 (Minn. 1998)). When a language in a policy is clear and unambiguous, the policy is interpreted "according to plain, ordinary sense so as to effectuate the intention of the parties." *Id.*; (citing *Canadian Universal Ins. Co. v. Fire Watch, Inc.*, 258 N.W.2d 570, 572 (Minn. 1977)). "The language of the policy is ambiguous if it is susceptible to two or more reasonable interpretations." *Id.*; (citing *Medica, Inc. v. Atl. Mut. Ins. Co.*, 566 N.W.2d 74, 77(Minn. 1997)).

It is well-established that the party claiming coverage under an insurance policy has the burden of proof to show coverage. *Boedigheimer v. Taylor*, 178 N.W.2d 610, 614 (Minn. 1970). The Diocese has produced policies relevant to this partial summary judgment motion, including the exclusion language Liberty Mutual alleges excuses it from covering the underlying claims.

The burden then shifts to the insurer to show the applicability of an exclusion provision in the policy to the claims. *Dakhue Landfill, Inc. v. Employers Ins. Of Wausau*, 508 N.W.2d 798, 802 (Minn. Ct. App. 1993) (citing *Caledonia Community Hosp. v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.*, 239 N.W.2d 768, 770 (Minn. 1976)). “In interpreting policy exclusion, any ambiguity in the language of the policy must be construed in favor of the insured.” *Henning Nelson Const. Co. v. Fireman’s Fund Am. Life Ins. Co.*, 383 N.W.2d 645, 652 (Minn. 1986).

The Diocese argues that the professional service exclusion does not apply to its claims because it seeks coverage under the bodily injury liability coverage and the professional service exclusion only applies to claims under the premises medical payments insurance coverage. Liberty Mutual argues that the express language of the endorsements provide that they modify the insurance afforded under the comprehensive general liability insurance coverage. I agree with Liberty Mutual. Although the title of the endorsement is “Exclusion of Medical Payments For Students Endorsement” the endorsements are three different and separate exclusions that apply to the whole policy and not just the medical payments coverage.

But for the caption “Exclusion of Medical Payments For Students Endorsement,” the endorsement would unambiguously provide three separate, distinct exclusions to the comprehensive general liability insurance. *See In re G-I Holdings, Inc.*, 755 F.3d 195, 203 (3d Cir. 2014). (“A court “may examine the [contract] heading ‘as additional evidence tending to support the contract's substantive provisions.’ ” *Fulkerson v. MHC Operating Ltd.*, 01C–07–020, 2002 WL 32067510, at \*5 (Del.Super.Ct. Sept. 24, 2002) (emphasis added) (quoting *Cantor Fitzgerald, L.P. v. Cantor*, 724 A.2d 571, 582 n. 35 (Del.Ch.1998)). The title of a section cannot contradict or rewrite the plain language of the contractual provisions within that section. “Contract headings do not constitute controlling evidence of a contract's substantive meaning.”

*Id.*”). I hold that the professional service exclusion applies to the Diocese’s policies coverage, not just the medical payments coverage.

The diocese then argues that, even if the professional service exclusion applies to its claims, the alleged sexual abuses by the priests are not “due to the rendering of any professional service” and the claims are therefore not excluded from coverage. Liberty Mutual argues that the professional service exclusion bars coverage for underlying claims because the sexual abuse took place as a result of the claimants’ participation in church activities and because the claimants became dependent upon and trusted the Diocese and the abuser priests, due to the very nature of the professional service embedded in the church.

The cases struggle to decide when harm is “due to the rendering of any professional services.” It is difficult to discern a clear rule for such a determination. Even assuming that priests are professionals who occasionally provide professional services, in no world- legal or religious-would raping or sexually battering children be the rendering of professional service. To the extent there are cases that suggest otherwise, I adamantly disagree with them. The exclusion has no applicability to the sexual abuse claims. Therefore, for any policy that has this professional service exclusion, the exclusion does not apply to sexual abuse claims. *See Smith v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co.*, 353 N.W.2d 130 (Minn. 1984) (Holding that the acts of sexual contact involved neither the providing nor withholding of professional services); *Mork Clinic v. Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.* 575 N.W.2d 598 (Minn. App. Ct. 1998) (Finding that the sexual contact of clinic’s allergist was not required for the medical services he was rendering).

Liberty Mutual then argues that, even if the sexual battery of children is not due to the rendering of professional service, the professional service exclusion applies to exclude coverage



because the Diocese's supervision of its priests is the rendering of professional services. Liberty Mutual relies on *Houg*, 509 N.W.2d at 591; *Safeco Ins. Co. v. Skar*, No. 10-CV-4789, 2011 U.S. Dist. Lexis 82548 (D. Minn. 2001); and *Capitol Indem. Corp. v. Especially for Children, Inc.*, No. 01-2425, 2002 U.S. Dist. Lexis 17121 (D. Minn. Aug. 29, 2002).

However, supervising an employee or other subordinate is not the rendering of professional services. For example, while a partner and an associate in a law firm are both rendering professional services to their clients, the partner is not rendering professional services to the associate he or she may be directing or supervising. The cases relied on by Liberty Mutual do not hold otherwise and if they do, I disagree with them.

*Houg* does not support Liberty Mutual's argument. While the court held that a minister's counseling of a member of his congregation was the rendering of professional services, it did not hold that the church supervision of him was the rendering of a professional service. Similarly, neither *Safeco* nor *Capitol* stands for the proposition that supervising an employee or other subordinate is the rendering of professional services.

Claims of negligent hiring, training and supervision of physician or professional do not arise out of the rendering of professional services. See *Mork Clinic v. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.*, 575 N.W.2d at 604. (Citing *Community Hosp. at Glen Cove v. American Home Assurance Co.*, 171 A.D.2d 639, 567 N.Y.S.2d 122, 123 (1991) (claims of negligent hiring, training and supervision of physician did not "arise out of" rendering of professional services); *Propis v. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.*, 112 A.D.2d 734, 492 N.Y.S.2d 228, 230 (1985) (acts relating to hiring and firing were not professional activities); *Redeemer v. Church Mutual Insurance Co.*, 567 N.W.2d 71, 77 (Ct. App. Minn. 1997).

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED:

1. The plaintiff's motion for partial summary judgment is granted.
2. The professional service exclusion does not apply to the sexual abuse claims against the Diocese.

/s/ Robert J. Kressel

ROBERT J. KRESSEL  
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE